

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

J. E. HILLIARD, Editor  
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### Publisher's Announcement.

It is a settled point in newspaper ethics that editors and publishers are not responsible for the views of correspondents, and the publication of a communication does not mean that the editor or publisher endorses the communication. This COMMONWEALTH adheres to these general principles.

When fields are laden with the harvest and factories and shops are calling for more laborers to meet the demands for their wares, it is a mighty sorry man who can not find something to give him employment all the time. If there ever has been a great day of opportunity for laborers it surely is now.

Raleigh seems to be somewhat stirred over the proposition for a new auditorium commensurate with the needs of the city. The people of Raleigh are good and clever, but they have never yet furnished the city with a proper auditorium. The people of the State generally, even Greensboro, would be glad to see such an auditorium there as the capital city of this great State needs.

Capt S. A. Ashe, one of the most intelligent citizens of the State, in a recent communication to the News and Observer, gives some interesting cotton statistics. He says that North Carolina has 290 cotton mills in operation with 16 more in course of construction, three million spindles and fifty-two thousand looms. North Carolina spun last year 733,000 bales of cotton, while the crop was only 663,000 bales.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was sentenced to a term in the workhouse in Washington some days ago because she would not desist from addressing a crowd of people on the street when so ordered. Many people doubtless feel much sympathy for her in her confinement in the workhouse, but the Charlotte Observer thinks that such sympathy is misdirected, as Mrs. Nation is quite accustomed to such little episodes. Mrs. Nation seems to feel like she has a mission to perform and also seems bent on performing it, even if she does have to pay rather dearly for the privilege some times.

### GOVERNOR GLENN NOT NARROW.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch some days ago printed a very remarkable editorial in which it attacked Governor Glenn, calling him narrow and charging him with activity against the railroads in this State in the hope of future greatness therefrom. It will take a long and laborious argument on the part of the Times-Dispatch to make the people of North Carolina believe that Governor Glenn was actuated by any motive save a sense of duty as Governor of this great State in his efforts to bring the railroads to obey the laws passed by our State Legislature. Governor Glenn, so far as has ever appeared, had no more interest or want of interest in the railroads than any other citizen.

When the rate law went into effect there were three great railroad systems operating in the State—the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern and the Atlantic Coast Line. The Seaboard Air Line promptly and becomingly obeyed the law and sold tickets at the price prescribed by the Legislature, while the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line disregarded the law and charged the same rate they had been charging before the law went into effect. There was absolutely no reason why one great railroad system in the State should reduce its passenger rates according to law and the other systems charge the same old rates in disregard of law; and when the matter was brought to Governor Glenn's attention through the action of Judge Long holding court in Raleigh, he simply used his powers as chief executive of the State to have all the railroads come under the operation of the same law.

The Times-Dispatch, speaking of Governor Glenn's action, a bit prophetically says, "He may outlive it." We hardly think he will; for even after our beloved Governor

shall have lived long and served well the people of North Carolina for decades yet, as we all trust he may be spared by a good Providence to do, the story of how he forced the railroads to obey the laws will be told to the rising generations as an example to be emulated by those who would do their full duty in service to a great State and great people.

No; Governor Glenn is not narrow. He is a great and good and broad-minded Governor of a great and good people whom he loves and who love him. He simply acted as he did in maintaining the majesty of the law; and we are sorry that as able a paper as the Times-Dispatch sees the matter as it does.

### SHORT, OR LATE?

So far as North Carolina is concerned there is unmistakable evidence that the cotton crop is very much short or very much late. For instance, the number of bales reported sold in Raleigh this season up to last Saturday was 495, while the number of bales sold there to the same date last season was 1,886. This great difference shows that the cotton crop is short or late, or that the farmers are holding it off the market. While we have not made observation of the discrepancy in other cotton market towns in the State, we presume that a similar falling off may be noted at most of the markets.

At all events, farmers should not become discouraged because of any decline in the price of cotton now. It is quite probable that this year the crop will be at least a million bales under what it was last year. More spindles are added to the mills every year, and the demand for cotton is all the while on the increase.

With all these favorable conditions the farmer may feel pretty sure of a high price for his cotton if he will not be in too big a hurry to sell it.

### ANOTHER STORY ABOUT HARRISON.

(News and Observer.)  
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 21.—Richard Jones, an old colored huckster, who comes to the city market every Saturday from his home near Providence Church to sell chickens, claims that on a Tuesday in February, 1905, while driving his cart toward Moyock, N. C., on the Moyock road, he passed a buggy in which Joshua Harrison (the North Carolinian who committed suicide at the Gladstone Hotel last Wednesday rather than serve twenty years in the penitentiary, having been convicted of kidnapping Kenneth Beasley, son of former State Senator Beasley) was seated and driving with a small child with a colored cloth tied around his head so that only his eyes could be seen, sitting between his (Harrison's) knees in the bottom of the vehicle. At that time, Jones told a reporter today, he did not know who the man with the child was and that he does not yet know whether the child he saw between the man's knees was a boy or a girl, owing to the darkness completely covering his head.

When Harrison was being tried at Currituck Court House Jones happened to be there, and as Harrison was about to enter the court room some one asked the old colored fellow if he knew who the white man was. Jones replied that he had seen him before, but did not know his name. He was thereupon informed that the man was Joshua Harrison charged with the kidnapping of nine-year-old Kenneth Beasley. Jones said that he did not then mention the fact that he had passed him on the road with a child between his knees, but in some unknown manner it leaked out. Dick did not again see Harrison until a short while before his trial was to take place in Elizabeth City, when he met him in a place on Brewer street, this city. In the meantime Jones had been summoned as a witness to appear at the next trial. Upon Harrison seeing the old colored man in the bar he called him aside and asked if he was not the man who passed him on the road a Tuesday night in February coming towards Norfolk. Harrison thereupon described Jones, his cart, and several other things. Jones told Harrison that he was the man. Harrison then said that he knew Jones had been summoned as a witness against him to appear at the next hearing in Elizabeth City, and that when he took the stand he wanted him to deny that he passed him on the night of the kidnapping, driving along the Moyock road with a small child between his knees in the bottom of the buggy. All of this occurred in a place

on Brewer street, and Jones said he walked out of the place before the white man had any time to make any threats, that he did not like his manner.

"Never from that time until I heard that he was dead," said Jones, "did I open my mouth about what I had seen that night on the Moyock road; I did not even tell my wife. Although I was summoned to appear in court to testify against the man, I was never called. Why I was not put upon the stand I do not know, but at any rate I said nothing of the matter until the other day, when I told my wife and a white man."

Jones is one of the few old-time darkeys, and appears to be about seventy years of age. He told his story in a straightforward manner. He swears that every word of it is true, but that he was afraid to say anything of the matter, fearing that Harrison would do him some bodily harm. When asked why he had noticed Harrison on the road Jones said that just as he was passing him his horse became balky and that his son called his attention to the child with its head covered by a colored cloth.

### SELF-SACRIFICING.

(Up-To-Date Farming.)  
"There is no excellence without labor," is a saying that has come to us from the fathers, and it is true today, though labor conditions are vastly different compared with the days of old. Still labor and sacrifice must precede every important accomplishment.

Many who do not reason to the bottom of things, conclude that with all our labor-saving machinery the self-sacrificing labor of other years may be avoided, especially on the farms, but such conclusions are not well founded, and those who act upon them will be disappointed. The farm has labor-saving machinery, and a greater amount of labor may be performed in a given time, and the exertion comes perhaps, in a different way, with fatigue of a different kind. But the labor is there, and so are the difficulties that clog the way to advancement.

The labor-saving machinery for use on the farm must be brought there from other sources. It is the product of other people, and those people determine the quality of each kind of machinery that shall be produced, and they fix the price that users must pay for it. This gives the producers of the machinery such an advantage that they may virtually determine how valuable the use of the machinery may be to the farmers, or how much of labor it may relieve them of. So if farmers are benefitted by labor-saving machinery, others have the power to determine the amount of that benefit, and make them render to the manufacturer as much of the results of the saved labor as the machine saves of labor. It is true, then, that it still takes labor to bring rewards—"there is no excellence without great labor."

Now, it must be apparent in all this that somebody has an advantage over somebody else, a condition that is contrary to the fundamental principles of just society. If one part of society may determine the quantity of useful articles it shall produce, and then fix the price that the users must pay for those articles, it is clear that that part of society has such an advantage over any part that may not so determine the quantity and price of its producers of useful articles from forest part to tax the other part to the full amount of the profits of their labor. We appeal to all thinking people if this is not fair and logical reasoning.

And this is the undeniable condition of society as it is today. The manufacturers of machinery and of all other commodities, and the producers of useful articles from forest or mine, determine both quantity and price of those commodities, while those who produce from the soil—the farmers—are expected to do neither; it is by the interested classes that they cannot control the quantity they shall produce, nor determine the price at which it shall sell. In this we have a condition of society that is unequal, unjust, and wholly contrary to the original compact upon which society or government is founded—"equal and exact justice to all."

How may the equality of the classes or the equity of society be restored? By taking from the other classes the right to control their business? Nay. No one has a better right to determine how much a thing shall be worth than those who produce it, except that society may demand that those who take upon themselves the duty of supplying an article shall supply the necessary demand for the article at a reasonable price. The remedy, then, is to restore to the farmers the privilege exercised by everybody else, of controlling the quantity and price of their productions, subject only to the superior right of society to require that its necessary demands be supplied at a reasonable price.

How can that be accomplished? There is only one way. The parties

interested must do it themselves. Farmers must organize, co-operate, and act together as others do. This will require earnest efforts and self-sacrifice. Whoever holds back and waits for others to do it is unworthy of the equal privileges which are his right; and he who is unwilling to yield preconceived opinions to the judgment of the many is an obstruction in the road and a hindrance to the cause. It is a work of earnest devotion and self-sacrifice. What is necessary to do must be done, and what is necessary to yield must be yielded. And each individual, as a part of the whole, has his duties and his responsibilities. The prize is undoubtedly sufficiently great to call out the best there is in every farmer—nothing less than the equality of privilege that belongs to every man, but which farmers have for long and laborious years been denied.

### Family Extravagance.

(Selected.)  
We could scarcely choose a more unpopular heading for an article than the above. Most families on farms are economic, or at least they are free from extravagance. But once in a while a young wife may not realize what the struggles of her husband to get a start in the world really are, nor may she fully appreciate the sacrifices he will make to gratify her wishes, and not her necessities but her whims seriously cripple his efforts, and bring discouragements that sometimes lead to his giving up the fight.

Children, too, grown up children, often embarrass their parents with wants the parents are unable to gratify. Children read of things they would like to have, or are told of things others have, or see things that others have, and conclude that they are out of date without such things. Then begins a season of worry, and the longer they think about it, the worse they want them, and the more they feel that they are neglected and abused, and that they have no chance with other people. The fact is, most likely, that they are well provided for, and, but for a cultivated notion or whim, they would be happy and contented, fully up with their neighbors, and their parents would be saved much annoyance and many heart-burnings.

These are the extravagances that sometimes mar the happiness and

interfere with the harmony and success of home life. It must be confessed that it occurs oftener in town and city homes than in the homes on the farms; but once in a while, like a bad weed, it appears on the farm. The remedy is to think and reason, and carefully discriminate between a need and a notion.

Occasional headache, belching, bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite and slight nervousness are symptoms of indigestion which, when allowed to go uncorrected, will develop into a case of dyspepsia that will take a long time to get rid of. Don't neglect your stomach. At the first indication of trouble take something that will help it along in its work of digesting the food you eat. Kodol for indigestion and dyspepsia will do this. Kodol will make your food do you good and will enable you to enjoy what you eat. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

### Notice.

By virtue of power vested in me as commissioner, in that proceeding in the Superior Court of Halifax County, North Carolina, entitled "R. G. Dunn and Mary Dunn vs. W. B. Dunn, Rosa Dunn, Annie V. Dunn and W. B. Dunn, guardian of Rosa V. Dunn and Annie V. Dunn," by the order of sale made in said proceeding, by S. M. Gary, Clerk of the Superior Court, on the 28th day of August, 1907, I will on the 7th day of October, 1907, at the court house door in Halifax, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, lying and being in Halifax County, North Carolina, Enfield Township, adjoining the lands of B. F. Tillery, Mrs. Bettie Draughan and others, more specifically described as follows, to-wit: First Tract—Lying and being in Enfield Township, on the road leading from Merritts Bridge to Enfield and known as the Washington Whitehead Place, and adjoining the lands of B. F. Tillery, Will Askew and the Main Run of Fishing Creek and containing three hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Second Tract—Lying and being in Enfield Township on the road leading from Merritts Bridge to Enfield, known as the lands of Bettie Draughan, N. B. Josey and Will Askew and containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less.

This the 4th day of September, 1907.  
R. O. EVERETT,  
Commissioner.  
S. A. DUNN,  
Attorney.

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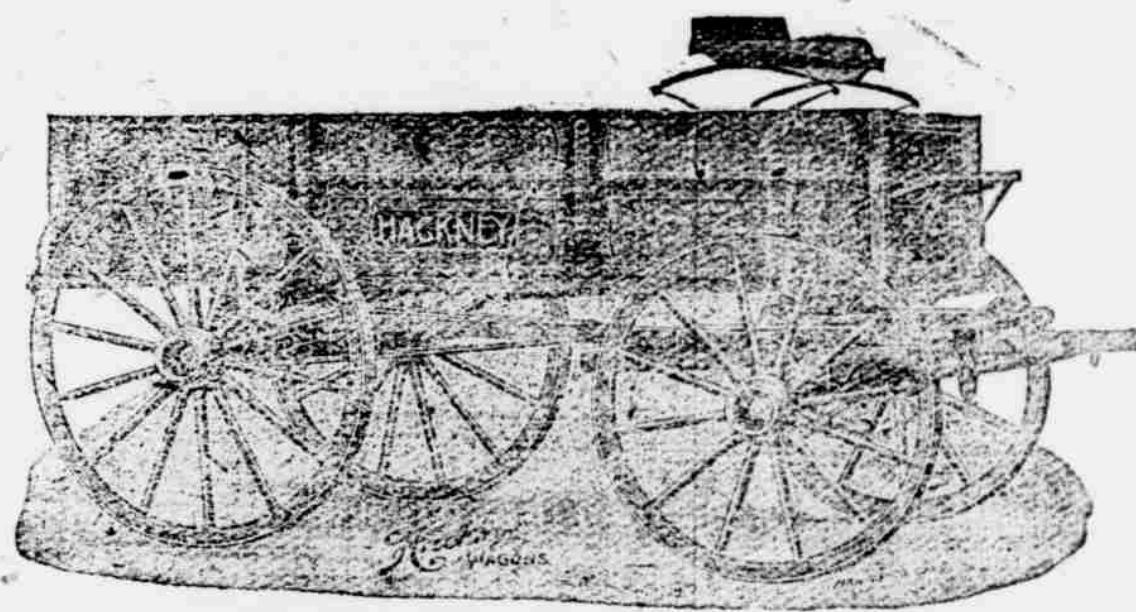
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